

## W O R

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.  
 'Tis no awkward claim,  
 Pick'd from the worm-holes of long vanish'd days,  
 Nor from the dust of old oblivion rak'd. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*  
 6. Something tormenting.  
 The worm of conscience still begnaw thy foul. *Shaksp.*  
 The chains of darkness, and 'th undying worm. *Milton.*  
 7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral.  
 The threads of ferews, when bigger than can be made in  
 screw-plates, are called worms. The length of a worm begins  
 at the one end of the spindle, and ends at the other; the  
 breadth of the worm is contained between any two grooves on  
 the spindle; the depth of the worm is cut into the diameter  
 of the spindle, viz. the depth between the outside of the  
 worms, and the bottom of the groove. *Moxon.*  
 To WORM, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work slowly, secretly,  
 and gradually.  
 When debates and fretting jealousy,  
 Did worm and work within you more and more,  
 Your colour faded. *Herbert.*  
 To WORM, *v. a.*  
 1. To drive by flow and secret means.  
 They find themselves wormed out of all power, by a new  
 spawn of independents, sprung from your own bowels. *Swift.*  
 2. To deprive a dog of something, nobody knows what, under  
 his tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows  
 why, from running mad.  
 Everyone that keepeth a dog, should have him wormed. *Mort.*  
 WORMEATEN, *adj.* [worm and eaten.]  
 1. Gnawed by worms.  
 For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a co-  
 vered goblet, or a wormeaten nut. *Shakspere.*  
 2. Old; worthless.  
 His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,  
 And old records from antient times deriv'd;  
 Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls.  
 That were all wormeaten, and full of canker holes. *Spenser.*  
 Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out  
 of knowledge, were called oggia, which we call wormeaten,  
 or of defaced date. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 Thine's like wormeaten trunks cloath'd in seal's skin;  
 Or grave, that's dust without, and flink within. *Donne.*  
 WO'RMWOOD, *n. f.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body.]  
 Wormwood hath an indeterminate stalk, branching out into  
 many small shoots, with spikes of naked flowers hanging  
 downward; the leaves are hoary and bitter. Of this plant  
 there are thirty-two species, one of which, the common  
 wormwood, grows in the roads; but it is also planted in gar-  
 dens for common use. Great variety of sea wormwoods are  
 found in the salt marshes of England, and sold in the markets  
 for the true Roman wormwood, though they differ greatly. *Mill.*  
 She was wean'd; I had then laid  
 Wormwood to my dugs. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
 Pituitous Cacochymia must be corrected by bitters, as  
 wormwood wine. *Flower on the Humours.*  
 I ask whether one be not invincibly conscious to himself of a  
 different perception, when he actually tastes wormwood, or  
 only thinks on that favour. *Locke.*  
 WO'RMY, *adj.* [from worm.] Full of worms.  
 Spirits that in crowsays and floods have burial,  
 Already to their wormy beds are gone. *Shakspere.*  
 Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead,  
 Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb,  
 Or that thy beauties lie in wormy bed. *Milton.*  
 WORN, part. pass. of wear.  
 His is a maiden shield,  
 Guileless of fight: mine batter'd, hew'd and bor'd,  
 Worn out of service, must forlake his lord. *Dryden.*  
 What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of a sickly  
 age, worn out with study, and oppress'd by fortune. *Dryden.*  
 The greatest part of mankind are given up to labour,  
 whose lives are worn out only in the provisions for living. *Locke.*  
 Your cold hypocrisy's a stale device,  
 A worn-out trick; would't thou be't thought in earnest,  
 Cloath thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury. *Addison.*  
 WORNIL, *n. f.*  
 In the backs of cows in the summer, are maggots gener-  
 ated, which in Essex we call wornils, being first only a small  
 knot in the skin. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
 To WO'RRY, *v. a.* [pörrigen, Saxon: whence probably the  
 word worry.]  
 1. To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey.  
 If we with thrice fuch powers left at home,  
 Cannot defend our own doors from the dogs,  
 Let us be worried. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*  
 The fury of the tumults might fly to high as to worry and  
 tear those in pieces, whom as yet they but play'd with in  
 their paws. *K. Charles.*  
 'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep the wolves  
 from worrying the sheep, to be deliver'd up to the enemy,  
 for fear the sheep should worry the wolves. *L'Estrange.*

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This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the old heathen persecutors, wrapping up christians in the skins of wild beasts, that so they might be *worried* and torn in pieces by dogs. *Scath's Sermons.*

2. To harass, or persecute brutally.

Then embraces his son-in-law; then again *worries* he his daughter with clipping her. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

For want of words, or lack of breathy.

Witness when I was *worried* with thy peals. *Milton.*

It has pleased Providence at length to give us righteousness instead of exaction, and hopes of religion to a church *worried* with reformation. *Scath's Sermons.*

All his care

Was to preserve me from the barbarous rage,  
Which *worried* him only for being mine. *Scath's Sermons.*

I shall not suffer him to *worry* any man's reputation, nor indeed fall on any person whatsoever. *Addison.*

Let them rail,

And then *worry* one another at their pleasure. *Roscoe.*

Madam, contrive and invent,

And *worry* him out, 'till he gives his consent. *Swift.*

*WORSE.* *adj.* The comparative of *bad*: *bad's worse*, *worse's worse*. [*purj.* Saxon.] More bad; more ill.

Why should he see your faces *worse* like than the children of your fort? *Danid's 10.*

Whether this *or worse*, love not the faithful side. *Milton.*

In happiness and misery, the question still remains, how men come often to prefer the *worse* to the better, and to chafe that, which, by their own confession, has made them miserable. *Locke.*

*WORSE.* *adv.* In a manner more bad.

The more one fickers, the *worse* at ease he is. *Shakspeare.*

*The WORSE.* *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The loss; not the advantage; i. not the better.

Was never man, who most conquests achiev'd,  
But sometimes had the *worse*, and lost by war. *Spenser.*

Judah was put to the *worse* before Israel; and they fled to their tents. *2 Kings xiv. 12.*

2. Something less good.

A man, whatever are his professions, always thinks the *worse* of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue. *Clarissa.*

To *WORSE.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to disadvantage. This word, though analogical enough, is not now used.

Perhaps more valid arms,

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,  
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foes. *Milton.*

*Wo'RSER.* *adj.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worse* with the usual comparative termination.

Gods! take my breath from me;  
Let not my *worser* spirit tempt me again  
To die before you please. *Shakspeare.*

A dreadful quiet fell, and *worser* far  
Than arms, a fullen interval of war. *Dryden.*

*Wo'RSHIP.* *n. f.* [*peor* type, Saxon.]

1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.

Thou hadst made him lower than the angels, to crown him with glory and *worship*. *Pf. viii. 5.*

Elfin born of noble state,  
And muckle *worship* in his native land,  
Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. *Fairy Queen.*

My train are men of choice, and rarest parts,  
That all particulars of duty know;  
And in the most exact regard support  
The *worship* of their names. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

2. A character of honour.

I belong to *worship*, and affect  
In honour, honesty. *Shakspeare's Hen. VIII.*

Dinner is on table; my father desires your *worship's* company. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The old Romans freedom did bestow,  
Our princes *worship* with a blow. *Hudibras.*

What lands and lordships for their owner knew  
My quondam barber, but his *worship* now. *Dryden.*

3. A term of ironical respect.

Against your *worship*, when had S—k writ?  
Or P—ge pour'd forth the torrent of his wit? *Pope.*

4. Adoration; religious act of reverence.

They join their vocal *worship* to the quire  
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*

He wad'd a torch aloft, and, madly vain,  
Sought godlike him from a trivile train. *Dryden.*

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worship*: hence religion is described by seeking God. *Tillotson.*

There were several inroads into Germany, particularly a voyage of the Egyptians under Onfris up the Danube; from them the Suevi had their *worship* of Isis. *Arndt.*

5. Honour; respect; civil deference.

The humble guest shall have *worship* in the presence of those who sit at meat with him. *Luke xiv. 10.*

Since

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Since God hath appointed government among men, it is plain that his intention was, that some kind of *worship* should be given from some to others; for where there is a power to punish and reward, there is a foundation of *worship* in those who are under that power; which *worship* lies in expressing a due regard to that power, by a care not to provoke it, and an endeavour to obtain the favour of it; which, among mankind, is called civil *worship*. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Idolatry of lovers.

‘Tis not your inkly brows, your black filk hair,  
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream  
That can entame my spirits to your *worship*. *Shakespeare.*

To *Worship*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites.  
Thou shalt *worship* no other God. *Exod. xxiv. 14.*  
Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility and *worshipping* of angels. *Col. ii. 18.*  
Adore and *worship* God Supreme. *Milton.*  
First *worship* God; he that forgets to pray,  
Bids not himself good-morrow nor good-day. *T. Randolph.*  
On the smooth rind the passenger shall see  
Thy name engrav'd, and *worship* Helen's tree. *Dryden.*

2. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence.  
Our grave,  
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,  
Not *worship'd* with a woxen epitaph. *Shakep. Henry V.*

To *Worship*. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.  
I and the lad will go yonder and *worship*. *Gen. xxii. 17.*  
The people went to *worship* before the golden calf. *1 Kings.*

*Worshipful*. *adj.* [*worship* and *full*.]

1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity.  
This is *worshipful* society,  
And fite the mounting spirit like myself. *Shakespeare.*  
When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it; but when it comes to wait upon a great and *worshipful* finner, for many years has ate well and done ill, it is attended with a long train of rheums. *South.*

2. A term of ironical respect.  
Every man would think me an hypocrite indeed; and what excites your most *worshipful* thought to think to? *Shakespeare.*  
Suppose this *worshipful* idol be made, yet fill it wants fence and motion. *Stillingfleet.*

*Worshipfully*. *adv.* [from *worshipful*.] Respectfully.  
Hastings will wish his head, ere give consent,  
His master's son, as *worshipfully* he terms it,  
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne. *Shakespeare.*

*Worshipper*. *n. f.* [from *worship*.] Adorer; one that worships.  
What art thou, thou idol ceremony?  
What kind of god art thou that suffer'st more  
Of mortal griefs, than do thy *worshippers*. *Shakep. Henry V.*  
Those places did not confine the immensity of God, nor give his *worshippers* a nearer approach to heaven by their height. *South's Sermons.*

If posterity takes its notions of us from our medals, they must fancy one of our kings paid a great devotion to Minerva, that another was a professed *worshipper* of Apollo. *Addison.*

*Worst*. *adj.* The superlative of *bad*, formed from *worje*: *bad, worje, worst*.] Molt bad; molt ill.  
If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,  
Thou hadst been knave and flatterer. *Shakespeare.*  
The pain that any one actually feels is still of all other the *worst*; and it is with anguish they cry out. *Locke.*

*Worst*. *n. f.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost height or degree of any thing ill.  
Who is't can say, I'm at the *worst*?  
I'm worse than ever I was,  
And worse I may be yet: the *worst* is not,  
So long as we can say, this is the *worst*. *Shakespeare.*  
That you may be armed against the *worst* in this unhappy state of affairs in our distressed country, I fend you these considerations on the nature and immortality of the soul. *Digby.*

Happy the man, and happy he alone,  
He, who can call to-day his own:  
He who secure within can say,  
To-morrow do thy *worst*, for I have liv'd to day. *Dryden.*  
Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his estate, before he beats about in search of a hare, on purpose to spare his own fields, where he is always sure of finding diversion when the *worst* comes to the *worst*. *Addison's Spectator.*

To *Worst*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow.

The cafe will be no worse than where two duellists enter the field, where the *worsted* party hath his sword given him gain without further hurt. *Suckling.*  
The bear was in a greater fright,  
Beat down and *worsted* by the knight. *Hudibras.*  
It is downright madness to contend where we are sure to be *worsted*. *L'Estrange.*  
The victorious Philistines were *worsted* by the captives.

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ark, which foged their country more than a conquering army.  
 'She could have brought the chariot again, when the faw her brother *worsted* in the duell. *Shakspeare's Dryden's* *Dad. i. v.*  
*WORTHED* *n. f.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool/pun.  
 A bafe, proud, shallow, beggarly three fuitted, hundred pound, filthy worsted-focking knave. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*  
 There Ridpath, Roper cudgel'd might ye view; and  
 The very *worsted* dill look'd black and blue. *Pope.*  
*WORTH* *n. f.* [*þyrt*, Saxon; *woit*, Dutch.] *to be no more*  
 1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still continues in many, as *liverwort*, *pleenwort*.  
 2. A plant of the cabbage kind.  
 3. [*þyrt*, Saxon; *woit*, Dutch.] New beer either unfemented, or in the act of fermentation.  
 If in the *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a fo-vergein drink for mela. choly. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
*WORTH*, or *Wurth*. *v. n.* [*þeoſan*, Saxon.] *To be.* This word is only now retained in *wo worth*, or *wurth*; *wo be*.  
*Wo worth* the man  
 That fist did teach the curied flet to bite  
 In his own flesh, and make way to the living fy'rt. *F. 2.*  
*WORTH*. In the termination of the names of places comes from *þorð*, a court or farm, or *þorðig*, a street or road. *Gilſon.*  
*WORTH*. *n. f.* [*þeoſt*, Saxon.]  
 1. Price; value.  
 Your clemency will take in good *worth* the offer of these my fimple and mean labours *Hooker.*  
 What is *worth* in any thing,  
 But to much money as 'twill bring? *Hudibras.*  
 A common marſalcite ſhall have the colour of gold exactly; and yet upon trial yield nothing of *worth* but virtiul and fulphur. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
 2. Excellence; virtue.  
 How can you him unworthy then decree;  
 In whoſe chief part your *worths* implanted be. *Sidney.*  
 Is there any man of *worth* and virtue, although not inſtructed in the ſchool of Chriſt, that had not rather end the days of this tranſitory life as Cyrus, than to ſink down with them of whom Elihu hath ſaid, *memento moriatur*. *Hooker.*  
 Having from theſe fuck'd all they had of *worth*,  
 And brought home that faith which you carried forth,  
 I throngly love. *Donne.*  
 Her virtue, and the confidence of her *worth*.  
 That wou'd be wood'd. *Milton.*  
 A nymph of your own train  
 Gives us your character in ſuch a ſtrain,  
 As none but the, who in that court did dwell,  
 Could know ſuch *worth*, or *worth* deſcribe fo well. *Waller.*  
 3. Importance; valuable quality.  
 Peradventure thoſe things whereupon fo much time was then well ſpent, have ſicence that loſt their dignity and *worth*. *Hooker.*  
 Take a man poſſeſſed with a ſtrong deſire of any thing, and the *worth* and excellency of that thing appears much greater than when that deſire is quite extinguiſhed. *South's Ser.*  
*WORTH*. *adj.*  
 1. Equal in price, to, equal in value to.  
 Women will love her that ſhe is a woman,  
 More *worth* than any man: men that ſhe is  
 The rareſt of all women. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*  
 Your fon and daughter found theſe trepaſs *worth*  
 The flame which here it fuſers. *Shakspeare.*  
 You have not thought it *worth* your labour to enter a profeſſed diſſent againſt a philoſophy, which the greateſt part of the virtuouſ of Europe have deſerted, as a mere maze of words. *Gammile's Sceptick.*  
 As if 'tis nothing *worth* that lies conceal'd  
 And ſcience is not ſcience till reveal'd? *Dryden.*  
 At Geneva are merchants reckon'd *worth* twenty hundred thouſand crowns. *Addiſon's Italy.*  
 It is *worth* while to conſider how admirably he has turned the courſe of his narration, and made his huſbandman concerned even in what relates to the battle. *Addiſon.*  
 2. Deſerving of.  
 The caſtle appear'd to be a place *worth* the keeping, and capable to be made ſecure againſt a good army. *Clarendon.*  
 Here we may reign ſecure, and in my choice,  
 To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milton.*  
 Haſte hither Eve, and *worth* thy fight behold,  
 Eaſtward among thoſe trees, what glorious ſhape  
 Comes this way moving. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*  
 Whatſoever  
 Is *worth* of their love is *worth* their anger. *Denham.*  
 'Tis his is life indeed; life *worth* preſerving,  
 Such life as Juba never felt till now. *Addiſon's Caſo.*  
 I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a letter; but was diſcouraged for want of ſomething that I could think *worth* ſending fifteen hundred miles. *Berkeley to Pope.*  
 Man